

Hong Kong Telegraph

No. 3773

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 251,993.15-0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,185,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.,
H. Stollerfoht, Esq.,

Chief Manager,
GEORGE W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.).

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

Intimations.

EAST POINT DAIRY AND FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
FRESH BUTTER 44 ozs. Per Pat. 35 Cents.
FRESH CREAM 10 ozs. Per Bottle. 40 Cents.

BY an EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI BUTTER-MAN whose services have now been engaged by the Company.

A. RUMJAHN,
Manager.

12, D'Agullar Street,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1894. [640]

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.
No. 56.

ON behalf of the SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, the Under- signed begs to Notify for the Information of all whom it may concern as follows:—

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 6th June, 1894.

At the request of the Taotai, Acting in accordance with recommendations of the Consular Body, the Harbour Master is issuing a Notification requiring ALL VESSELS from HONGKONG and CANTON to anchor Two Miles below Harbour limits.

They will then be INSPECTED by the HEALTH OFFICER, and ALL SUSPECTED BAGGAGE will be landed and DISINFECTED with SULPHUR VAPOUR.

In the general interest of Passengers, Special attention is drawn to the precautionary measure last mentioned.

H. ELGAR HOBSON,
Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon and District.

Custom House,
Kowloon, 7th June, 1894. [670]

J. W. KEW & CO'S
STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Call flag "W." Commercial Code.

J. W. KEW & Co.,
c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [686]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—

(a)—It secures an Immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.

(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.

(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

THE TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO, JAPAN.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$600,000
GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE \$400,000

RESERVE FUND, 30th June, 1893 \$58,551
SPECIAL RESERVE, Do. \$134,097

TOTAL RESERVE \$62,648

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, K. FUKUI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1894. [485]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Offices.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [180]

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33-
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq.,
LOU TEO SEUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1884. [794]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
DURING the temporary absence of Mr. A. J. DAVID from Hongkong, Mr. KELLY RAE BURN is authorised to sign the Firm's name per procuration.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [674]

Masonic.

VICTORIA CHAPTER,
No. 515.

A REGULAR CONVOCAION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1894. [663]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [680]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kramlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers, THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

THE READING, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. **HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS** of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1892. [229]

W. BREWER.

JUST RECEIVED.

LOYD'S MODERN ARTILLERY.
Tanner's Index of Diseases.

Seaton's Rules & Tables for Marine Engineers.

Murray's Guide to Japan.

Guide Australia and New Zealand.

Tolstoi—Kingdom of God within you.

Smith's—Man the Primeval Savage.

Stromeyer—Marine Boiler Management.

Big Game Shooting—Bainbridge Liby.

Middleton—Surveying & Surveying Instruments.

Lineham—The Street of Human Habitations.

Walker's Chess Studies.

Lemaire—Indian Clubs.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1894. [675]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

PRICE - - - - - 5 DOLLARS.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK.

TO

JAPAN

4th Edition, revised and greatly augmented.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.,
PUBLISHERS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [6]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:
"CENTRAL," SHANGHAI.

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

736

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
68, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [743]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, ICE CHIPPERS AND CHISELS, ICE CHESTS.

ICE-WATER PITCHERS, ICE BOWLS, BUTTER COOLERS.

FILTERS.

LEMON SQUEEZERS, LEMON JUICE EXTRACTORS.

WIND-PROOF LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, PUNKAH LAMPS.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1894. [50]

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY), 13th inst., at 5.30 P.M., an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to elect a Chairman, Mr. LOCKHART having declined to accept the position.

E. D. SANDERS,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1894. [655]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE FUND CORPORATION.

NOTICE.
THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held at the MASONIC HALL, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 for 5.30 P.M.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1894. [687]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 29, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 25th June, at NOON, for the purpose of Presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1894, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 25th June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [679]

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, by Command of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and pursuant to Section 4 of *The Public Health Ordinance, 1887*, an ELECTION by the RATEPAYERS of TWO MEMBERS of the SANITARY BOARD will take place at the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1894, commencing at 4 o'clock.

The following Persons will be entitled to vote at the election, that is to say:—

(a) Ratepayers who are included in the Special and Common Jury Lists for the year 1894.

(b) Ratepayers who are exempted from serving on Juries on account of their professional avocations.

A List of Ratepayers entitled to vote will be posted at the SUPREME COURT for PUBLIC INSPECTION for ONE WEEK from TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1894, and any Person not on the List claiming to be a Ratepayer entitled to vote should send Notice of his CLAIM to the ACTING REGISTRAR on or before the 19th June next.

The Election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules made by the Governor in Council on the 31st May, 1888.

Voting will commence immediately after the nominations, and continue until 6 P.M. when the Ballot Box will be closed.

C. F. A. SANGSTER,
Acting Registrar.

Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1894. [688]

THE PHARMACY.

FLETCHER & Co. Dispensing and Retail Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists Sundries-men and Patent Medicine Vendors.

per dozen.
KEPLER'S MALT \$14.00
KEPLER'S MALT and OIL \$14.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION \$13.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION \$13.00

TOILET ACCESSORIES:
Perfume Bottles, Cut Crystal, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Gloves and Belts.

Perfumes:—Pinaud, Atkinson, Colgate, Rick-secker and Brown Perfumery Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [28]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"**LIGHTNING**," Captain K. H. Sandberg, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1894. [686]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"**MENMUIR**," Captain H. Craig, will be despatched for above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [681]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"**SHIRE**" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship

"**CARDIGANSHIRE**," Captain Sincok, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894. [648]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship

"**MELPOMENE**," Captain L. Brelich, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SANDER & Co.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1894. [661]

"**MOGUL**" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

D. C. & Co's

DISINFECTING FLUID.

Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.

Large bottles.....\$0.50

Per gallon.....\$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is not poisonous.

NO better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

DISINFECTANTS.

WATSON'S CARBO CAMPHYLENE.

Is particularly useful for the Toilet and for the Disinfection of Bath-rooms, Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Chambers, Commodore, &c., as in place of bad smells it leaves a refreshing odour.

AS A SAFEGUARD.

A little sprinkled on the Handkerchief or on Cotton-wool and kept in front of the Nose and Mouth in infected rooms or in passing through infected districts is strongly recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

FOR SICK-ROOMS AND BED-ROOMS,
A tea-spoonful in each saucer distributed round the Room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.

FOR SPRINKLING OF SPRAY.

A wine-glassful to a pint of water.

CARBOLIC POWDER.

For the purification of Houses, Cess-pools, Drains, Water-closets, &c., and for the Disinfection of Sick-rooms.

CARBOLIC ACID.

FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES.

Half-an-ounce (about one table-spoonful) of this Acid when well mixed with one quart of water forms a superior disinfecting and deodorizing fluid.

Half-a-pint of the Solution thus formed, when added to any vessel used in the Sick-room, will prevent any unpleasant effluvia, and preserve the contents for Medical Inspection. It also purifies Drains, Water-closets, &c.

A tea-spoonful of Carbolic Acid exposed on a plate or other vessel in a Sick-room will purify the air and prevent contagion.

PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT.

Similar to Condy's but cheaper.

A nice clean disinfectant for Dwelling-rooms and Bath-rooms.

CHLORINATED LIME.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1894.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM AND AFTER THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1894, THE SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" WILL BE THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER MONTH.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

At Hankow, on the 5th instant, the wife of THOMAS GILLIBON, M.B.C.M., London Mission, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894.

OFFICIAL IGNORANCE.

At yesterday's Council meeting the hon. A. J. LEACH, Q.C., Acting Attorney General, said:—

I believe the first note of alarm in the colony, a note of real alarm that the plague was amongst us, was issued by the morning paper on the 10th of last month. There is no doubt that there has been some current that the plague had visited the colony, but nothing was actually ascertained, and no information was given to the Government until the morning of May 10th last. Well, all we can say is, LEACH, Q.C., thinks fearfully funny things when he does get on to thinking; and that when a high official of the Government thinks he is correct, it is *prima facie* a thousand-to-one chance he is wrong. The first note of real alarm that the plague was amongst us was issued by an evening paper on the 9th and echoed by the morning paper on the 10th. As far back as April 26th the *Telegraph*, in reporting the ravages of the plague at

Canton, earnestly urged the Hongkong authorities to beware; the plague was not there then, but threatened to come at any moment, and though perhaps it was already too late to have effectively closed our doors against it, the Government certainly did no good by ignoring what was in the *Telegraph*. We say it not reproachfully—in a serious crisis like this recrimination is the worst policy; but in self-defence we must protest against an official—even though only an "acting" one—going out of his way to make the barefaced assertion that the first note of alarm in the Colony was uttered by the *Evening Press* on May 10th. Perhaps that was the first within the Government ken; if so, so much the more blame to the Government, for in these days it is an imperative duty to read the newspapers and ascertain what is going on. Seeing how important it always is that the authorities should be well posted, we wrote to the Registrar-General early on the 9th, apprising him of what had come to our knowledge, and (assuming that he was in possession of the facts) asking for details as to the deaths registered from plague. In his reply, which was received the same morning, he alleged that none of the deaths registered were due to plague; which was only to be expected, as there is no law in this Colony requiring a proper certificate of death from a qualified medical man. There apparently the matter rested as far as the Registrar-General was concerned, for he does not seem to have thought it his duty to take any action on our information. So the Government waited until the *Daily Press* took our cue—and then Mr. Acting Attorney-General LEACH gave the morning paper the sole credit. Here are the two reports, which speak for themselves:—

Telegraph, May 9th. *Daily Press*, May 10th.

A fatal disease somewhat similar to the "black fever," which has carried off thousands of the natives of Canton during the past month, and of which particulars appeared in these columns on the 26th ult., has, we regret to learn, made its appearance among the Chinese residents in the Tai-ping-shan district, of whom upwards of a score are said to have fallen victims since Saturday. So serious, indeed, has the state of affairs become in the congested parts of China-town that a special and elaborate investigation will be conducted in Tank Lane and other overcrowded parts of Tai-ping-shan to-morrow, with a view to driving away or eradicating the evil spirits credited with the introduction of the fell disease. As this disease is said to be exceedingly infectious, it is to be hoped the authorities will be alive to their responsibilities. The Registrar of Deaths, it may be added, could only inform us that the deaths in Tai-ping-shan district to-day are stated to have been from diarrhoea, phthisis, bronchitis, etc.; none from plague. In Chinese circles, however, the existence of a very fatal disease of some kind in Tai-ping-shan is isolated upon.

It is now known that the plague had, as we said, got a footing in the colony, and it has since cost us over fifteen hundred lives. The Colony is being deserted by its inhabitants and shunned by outsiders, trade is paralysed, money is being perforce spent like water, and heaven only knows where the awful visitation will end. And all this because the Government waited for the *Daily Press* to give the first warning! Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON is by his own confession tarred with the same brush; for he said:—"Until the last few days, I never had any knowledge that there was a single infirmity building in Chinatown, or in any part of the Colony." Such ignorance is a grave fault, especially when the facts have been so often and so forcibly stated. We have for months, ay, and for years past been exerting every effort to open the eyes of the authorities to the three great dangers—water, drainage, and overcrowding in filthy tenements. We could quote numerous instances even during His Excellency's term of office here, and shall be happy to supply him with back numbers if he wants them. Not that we should glory in the fatal accuracy of our predictions, but simply that Governor ROBINSON says he was never warned, and we cannot allow any such paltry plea to pass unchallenged, as it is a reflection on ourselves in our public capacity, which we must vindicate, even while overlooking for the moment the usual attempt to throw the blame on somebody else.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE IN AFRICA.

LONDON, June 10th.
The French Chamber has adopted a special credit of £72,000 to reinforce the French posts on the Ubangi river, and to build torpedo boats for the Congo river.

GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Upwards of 6,000,000 dollars in gold have been exported during the week.

MORE EXCITING THAN REUTER.

MADRID, May 27th.
The celebrated bull-fighter Manuel Garcia Espartero was killed at Sigüenza yesterday.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

June 1st.

The foreign commercial treaty question is no nearer a settlement; the Government cannot possibly get over the crisis.

THE "RIVERSDALE" ON SHORE.

The British steamship *Riversdale*, Capt. E. Peck, which left here for Hongkong (Tongkin) on May 31st, under charter to the Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin, ran aground on the return voyage in the Sirits of Hainan, a few miles in the vicinity of Hoihow, having on board a cargo of about three thousand tons of coal. No detailed particulars of the accident have been received here, but, in reply to inquiries, Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co., the local agents of the *Riversdale*, courteously inform us that the steamer was expected to get afloat after "lightening" about a thousand tons of her cargo.

The *Riversdale* ought to have been in port this morning had all gone well, but some unexpected trouble may have arisen in getting the ship afloat, which would account for the delay. At all events nothing serious is anticipated.

The steamship *Siraditha*, which arrived from Hongkong this morning, reports nothing regarding the *Riversdale*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British flag-ship *Centurion* was at Kobe on the 4th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left Singapore for this port at 6 a.m. to-day.

DR. BURKE has been specially appointed in Shanghai to inspect vessels arriving from Hongkong.

Berlin Ble.—Why are you a donkey?
G. Sharp.—Why am I, please?
Berlin Ble.—Because G. Sharp is always der same as a fish.

MOUNT CAOLAN, a volcano in the Negros Islands, Philippines, ejected vast quantities of ash, covering the adjoining islands as far as Iloilo, on the 28th ult.

The *Halpion* *Convent* says that the Hongkong mines are turning out 450 tons of coal per day. About two thousand coolies are at work, besides the new "steam navy."

MR. D. E. Brown, the popular general agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who has been on a short visit to Japan, returned to the colony this morning by the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship *City of Rio de Janeiro*.

BROTHER KITTIS, of the London Lyceum, is said to have been great success in "Charles's Aunt" at the Shanghai Lyceum on Saturday last. We must persuade Kittis to play Hamlet when he returns to this Gem of the Orient.

Jinx.—Dr. Squills looks blue.
Wink.—No wonder.
Jinx.—How do you make that out?
Wink.—People are so afraid of the plague that they won't get sick at all!

HALF-DOZEN Celestials who had displayed their contempt for British ideas of law and order as well as Western methods of disinfection by firing crackers in profusion were brought up to-day before Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, who dismissed the charge, apparently participating in the contemptuous attitude.

SON OF Pious Hongkong Parent—I say, dad, is Granney Sharp an abolition of Becky Sharp?
Pious Parent—I hardly think so, my boy, though there is certainly a resemblance between the characters—the one was created by Thackeray in England, while the other by only heaven knows whom!

LAWLESSNESS seems to be just as prevalent in the French colonies as in the neighbouring country which they are so anxious to civilise by annexation. An armed gang of brigands on the 30th May raided a village behind the Saigon race-course, and though the police captured three suspected persons the main body escaped.

At the Magistrate's to-day, before Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, two coolies who had broken into a house that had been closed as insanitary, in Tai-ping-shan Lane, and who had stolen therefrom two brass taps, were convicted and sent to goal, one for six weeks, and the other, an old offender, for six months. Six weeks' hard was also the punishment for two similar offenders caught in Yu Wo Lane.

THE N. C. *Daily News* (of the 9th instant) says:—Rumours are floating about of stirring events to happen in Corea. The 2,000 Chinese soldiers that Victory Li is sending over in the *Haseo*, *Hasting* *Town*, and *Yong*, are being sent to Corea to repulse the Japanese, and Japan is sending at least an equal number. Corea is to be incorporated into China as a province with Lord Li as Viceroy, the King and Queen being interned at Pootung, the acquiescence of Japan being secured by the present of Quelpart and other islands where Japanese fish, meanwhile, a Chinese and a Japanese fleet are watching each other on the coast, and a British squadron at Port Hamilton is watching them both.

Now that the plague is forcing people to study the sanitary aspect of their surroundings, not merely in Hongkong but at every port in China, we beg to call the attention of the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's Corporation to the contents of their branch establishment at Amoy. The Bank's headquarters at that port is an admirable building architecturally, it is conveniently situated, suitably appointed and well-kept. In every respect it reflects credit upon the Bank and its local management; but on the one side it is bounded, although unseen, by the foulest drab of the most notoriously filthy city in the Chinese Empire. Behind it and on either side it is a confused mass of rotten hovels where cholera ravages in summer and small-pox is epidemic in winter. By day, thanks to the sunlight, the breeze and the air is not so very bad; it is, of course, malarious and malarious, but at night it is fearfully fetid and nauseous. Nevertheless under some ancient B. N. rule, the accountant is obliged to live and sleep on the premises, and as a consequence every one who has filled that position has broken down with fever and severe sickness time and time again. There is certainly no tangible reason for keeping up the rule, and there is every reason for its abolition. It may have been necessary years ago, when almost the entire European colony lived along the Bund, when the foul drain was not built and when, in place of the hovels, there was a comparatively clean beach. But to-day all the Europeans live on Kowloon, and the conditions of that period have vanished. The rule is no protection against burglars. If burglars forced their way in, no European would be so defenceless, and even if he were on guard against such intruders he could summon no neighbours nor give any alarm. It seems unjust that a rule the *raison d'être* of which has passed away should be maintained, when in enforcement it means the plague death and the probable illness of some first-class young member of the Bank's staff. If any of the Directors were kept in the place for a single night, we are inclined to think that the rule would be abolished before morning.

The clothing of the attendants in the New Tung Wah Hospital at Kennedy-road may be apply described as broken China-wear.

THE *Chevaliers d'industrie* of Merile England were called "gentlemen of the road;" in Hongkong they are gentlemen of Queen's Road.

Jinks—"Are you in a position to let me have that \$50 you owe me?"
Binks—"No; I've just lost my position. Can you let me have another ten?"

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Ravenna*, the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday, and is expected here about 4 p.m. on the 16th inst.

A R.G.C. meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MR. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, is now making a rapid hi-metallic. Brother Balfour must find that it is just as easy to hang one's self with a silver wire as with a hempen rope.

Berlin Ble.—I have a choke—Vy is Macao like my club?
Smith.—Give it up.
Berlin Ble.—D'ye've water on der bar, but it's damnable.

ON the night of the 5th inst., about half past ten, a small steamer engaged on the mail service between Saigon and Cambodia sank a rice-laden junk which was lying alongside the steamship *Flintshire* in the Saigon river. No damage to life or limb.

The first aerial voyage was made on September 27th, by a sheep, a cock and a duck to a height of 15,000 feet. The first aerial traveller through the air was M. Francois Pilate de Rozier, who mounted the following month in a free balloon.

SOME local Chinese philanthropists are stated to have arranged to hire steam-launches wherein to carry away plague-stricken patients. This is a capital system for reducing the surplus population not only of Hongkong, but also of Macao, Swatow, Amoy and other coast ports.

THE San Francisco *Daily Commercial News* of May 16th says:—A portion of a large bamboo pole, cut with Oriental hiroglyphics, and probably the relic of some Chinese or Japanese shipwreck, was found in the drift along the rocky cliffs of Ne Kearney, Or., by some Whelan fishermen last week. The piece was 23 ft long and nine inches in diameter at the butt.

THE Manila papers have published frequent telegrams from the Spanish Consul in Hongkong announcing that "the plague is decreasing rapidly;" and even on the 29th May that "for three days there has been no death"—*en tres dias ninguna defuncion*. Unless there has been some very serious clerical error, the worthy Siffo has been lamentably deceived. Probably he reads the *Daily Press*.

MR. J. D. Humphreys asks us to intimate to the information of the ratepayers that he does not offer himself for re-election to the Sanitary Board. After his recent exhibitions it is as well that he does not, however, only justice to say that he always was one of the best-intentioned men to be found; but good intentions are said to form the pavement of a certain "royal road" at full speed just now.

A TELEGRAM to Tokyo dated Jinsen 3rd inst. says:—The forces of the Toguho Party continue to increase. The Government army has been again defeated, the Commander-in-Chief being among those killed. The whole of the province of Chullado is occupied by the insurgents. Telegraphic communication with the disturbed districts has been cut off. The Government has dispatched another re-inforcement of 600 men. Later advices indicate that the Seoul Government is in a state of confusion, and the insurgents have but to march on the capital to secure, for a time at any rate, the objects of their rising. The proposal is said to have been made to hire foreign troops to quell the outbreak, but was rejected on the ground that the step would reflect on the prestige of the kingdom.

"BRITANNIA rules the waves," but the gallant old lady, as she is malapropos called, does not get along in her special business quite so satisfactorily as might be the case. This journal has with infinite regret had during the past few years to chronicle Royal Naval disasters, caused through gross incompetency or criminal neglect, heart-rending enough to make the angels weep; the latest catastrophe is only one more terrible disaster. Now which of the two, the British Army and Navy which Tennyson so admirably expressed in his soul-stirring poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade," when he said that "someone had blundered." When the German squadron arrived off Edinburgh on May 12th, the British cruiser *Galatea*—well-known in connection with that eminent fiddler, the Duke of Edinburgh—whose washing bill in Scotland still remains unliquidated and who, although a German renegade monarch, is yet a pensioner on the British Government—fired the customary salute (an idiotic waste of money, which is a disgrace to the age in which we live)—and then? Well, "someone had blundered." Instructor Lawrence's head was blown to pieces, one of Instructor Whitehead's arms was taken clean away from the elbow, and a number of the crew were injured. One of the sailing guns had exploded—that was all; but, as in the case of the *Yusuf* wholesale murders in the Canton river ten years ago, nobody has been or is likely to be hung for this disgraceful and unwarranted sacrifice of human life.

In the sixteenth century, says *Harper's Magazine*, the system of slavery was fast disappearing from Western Europe as being inconsistent with their duty for Christians to hold Christians as slaves. But this charity did not extend to heathens and infidels! In the latter part of the Seventeenth century the African slave trade was considered the most profitable part of British commerce. New England, naturally followed the lead of older countries, "her exchanges, for humanity, of rum, molasses and other commodities acceptable to the Gules and Gold coins began. In 1681 Samuel Maverick of Massachusetts bought African slaves, and in 1690 "a negro boy" appears in an inventory in Hartford. Ever long every well-to-do family had its quota of negroes for necessary domestic service and labour on the plantations of the Northern agriculturalists, not in large numbers, as later on the cotton plantations of the South, but one or two, or even seven or eight in a family. The slaves imported were of various colours, tribes, and physiognomies. Some were jet black, with features approaching those of the European; some were of a tawny yellow, with flat noses and projecting jaws. These latter, coming from the delta of the Niger, were noted for an indomitable capacity for endurance, and therefore estimated the best slaves. A few were Mohammedans, among whom were occasionally found persons of some education, who knew Arabic and could read the Koran. But the great mass were pagans, in a condition of gross barbarism.

The Manila papers on the 12th inst. reported the death of Captain Taylor, of the steamship *Emeralda*, and put in a few lines of obituary work, but took it all back again next day when they found him still alive and kicking. "George" is in the very best of health and spirits, we are glad to say. So also is Capt. Gerard, whom the *Diario* puts down as the "revived corpse."

KIUKIANG has a post-office and a full set of postage-stamps of its own. Now let Amoy, Swatow and Kowloon come to the front and do likewise. And while we are at it, let us start local P.O.s at Green Island and Tai-ping-shan. The Central American republics issue their entire incomes by issuing new stamps every year. Why should the noble Castilian and the denizens of the Yang-tso have a monopoly of this lucrative source of revenue?

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)
June 12th.

THE HOTEL COMPANY'S CALLS.

The suit of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, against J. R. Michael, for calls on shares amounting with interest to \$513, was again called up to-day. Mr. J. Hastings (Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) was for the plaintiff company, and the defendant appeared in person. In giving judgment his lordship said:—The defendant admits having taken the fourteen shares, but says that as he held them he is not liable for the two \$15 calls made subsequent to transfer. He did not have his name struck off the share register, and he has been long enough in the Colony dealing in shares to know that it was his business to get the transfer registered and the purchaser's name substituted for his own. After looking up the authorities I have no doubt that on the point I must rule against him. As to the other point, raised by Mr. Hastings, the books were certainly kept in a very slovenly manner—there is no entry of the directors' resolutions making the calls; but the verbal evidence given by Mr. Lyall, the secretary, is sufficient to prove that the calls were duly made. I therefore give judgment for the plaintiffs.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON ASSERTS HIMSELF.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council, held yesterday afternoon to specially pass the *Sanitary Board Bill*, Governor Robinson, Sir William Robinson, came out in quite a new character—a man with the courage of his opinions, a British official prepared at all hazards to uphold British interests, a true friend of Hongkong. We congratulate His Excellency on his new rôle and on the success which has attended an admirably timed and most diplomatic change of front, and only hope that he will act up to what he has publicly pledged himself. Reserving critical analysis and comment for another occasion, we applaud the speech.

His Excellency said:—Gentlemen, as you have kindly permitted this Bill to be read a third time, I think it would be of interest to you and certainly of interest to the general public, if I take this opportunity of stating that this is only a temporary measure, and indeed I may call it a preliminary instalment of sanitary legislation which I propose to lay before the Council very shortly. It is very evident, looking at the fearful crisis by which we are surrounded, that some strong and drastic measure is necessary, and I feel perfectly confident that if a good and reasonable measure is placed on this table we shall receive the full approval of the community in carrying it through all its stages. I think our position is as follows: This is a British colony and it will always remain one. We are very pleased to see living amongst us a number of the lower class of Chinese, who are a valuable and useful people. We are also glad to welcome amongst us honest and energetic Chinese merchants, who assist and share, as they likewise have done in the prosperity of the colony; but we all know perfectly well, and the Chinese know it perhaps better than we do, that they have not chosen this place out of any regard for the British or European community, nor for any regard or respect for British laws or customs. They have merely found this to be a very safe and convenient place where, free from undue interference and where they are not very heavily taxed, they can earn a comfortable livelihood, and, in many cases, rise to a comfortable competence. Such being the state of the case it certainly was the duty of the Government to take care that, owing to the want of sanitary measures connected with the settlement of Chinese, the health of the community should not suffer in any way by their residence amongst us. Why this duty has not been thoroughly recognised I am at a loss to conceive. I am afraid that it will be found to be in many other cases, it was a question of duty and responsibility. There is no doubt that the Government have given the best possible measures, and the powers given by the measures were, I believe, delegated to the Sanitary Board. That Sanitary Board probably delegated its powers to a Superintendent with his staff, and that Superintendent—I do not say it is the fact, but it is possible—that Superintendent looked upon it as a matter of course that landlords and owners of houses would make all the necessary alterations in their buildings which any pressure being put upon them. All I can say is that since I have been in this colony, which is more than two years, I never until the other day received from the Sanitary Board, or any other Board, any notice that there was a single insanitary dwelling in Chinatown or elsewhere in the colony. However, if it is to be attached to the Government in the past, I am determined at all events that it shall not be attached to the Government in the future, and with this object I have asked the Attorney-General to prepare a Bill, the main principle of which I will endeavour to explain to you as shortly as possible. As stated by Mr. Leach just now, that very able and energetic member of the community, Mr. Leach has shown the greatest ability and energy in grappling with all the corresponding and many difficulties which have arisen out of this epidemic. That learned Q.C. has promised to assist in preparing a bill which I hope will render a recurrence of such an epidemic as the one now with us impossible in the future. This Bill will of course be of a very drastic character. It will give the Government—this is of course simply what we propose—will give the Government power to enter into immediate possession of, and pull down, and destroy, all dwelling-houses and blocks of houses unfit for human habitation. It will provide that the Government shall at once resume the possession of all land on which such dwellings are built, paying of course compensation for so doing. It will provide that the Government shall have power to enter all houses now insanitary, though capable of being put into thoroughly sanitary condition. Owners will be compelled to attend to such defects in the houses as render them in-

sanitary. The Government will have power to re-survey and re-arrange all lots to be taken, and to open up new roads and improve the old ones. Power will also be given to enter and inspect all Chinese houses; such houses will be numbered and classified, and a fixed number of tenants will be allotted to each house and room, and owners will be obliged to enter into a covenant that no more than that number in any case be exceeded; any infraction will of course be followed by heavy penalties. There are naturally and necessarily many questions of detail, questions, for instance, of providing for those removed from infected districts, questions dealing with the rights of mortgagees and lessees, and questions of awarding compensation; but, roughly speaking, the main features of the Bill are those I have endeavoured to describe. With an Ordinance of this sort in force I need hardly tell you that Tai-ping-shan and a great many streets not in Tai-ping-shan will probably be razed to the ground and re-erected on proper sanitary principles. You will understand that such a measure as this affects many existing interests and will be of a very complicated character, and necessarily the Attorney-General, even with the assistance of Mr. Francis, will require some considerable time to prepare it. I can only hope, however, that he will not keep us long in suspense, for I think that the old adage "Strike while the iron is hot" is most applicable just now. I feel also certain that when the Bill comes before you, recognising the necessity for some very strong measure and realising the dreadful effect of the plague on the best interests of the colony if any half-measures should be adopted, you will give it your full and ready support. There is another matter connected with the plague which I may refer to, and that is the possibility of increasing our water supply. I suppose that the drought to a great measure is responsible for this epidemic, and I understand that there is a large storage capacity available both at the Tytan Reservoir and at Pokfulam, if the Council were to decide that the storage capacity should be increased. I may say that in my own opinion it will be no use giving a larger supply of water to the Chinese quarters unless it is distributed in a proper manner by responsible officials. What we want, as was well said in the paper this morning, is not so much a horse-to-horse visitation as a drain-to-drain visitation, and unless we can flush these drains regularly I am afraid we shall not get rid of the seeds of the disease. It would be retrograde of me to say, perhaps, that the separate drainage system is a failure, but I cannot help being of opinion that the proper system, if it could be carried out, for China-land would be the surface drainage system (be it in force in the West India Islands where I have resided. There you see everything above ground, and you do not see the dead rats, the dead cats, and old rags that fill up the drains and cause such a nuisance here. I should be glad to know what the feeling of the unofficial members is in regard to the additional water supply. I should be prepared to call for reports from experts on the subject, and I am sure that I should be able to give you a moderate expense—\$70,000 or \$80,000—we could get 70,000,000 gallons more at Tytan alone. Before sitting down I think there is one other thing I ought to say and that is that I am sure the community at large and the Government feel most deeply indebted to the Military and Naval authorities for the gallant voluntary assistance which the officers and men have given to us, and are still affording us, during this plague (Applause). They have thrown themselves into the disgusting and filthy work with true characteristic British pluck, and one gallant officer has sacrificed his life in endeavouring to assist the community. I am quite sure that when the sad history of this plague is written, one of the brightest spots will be that page which records how officers and men, numbering over three hundred in all, gallantly risked their lives by risking their lives, with a view to saving the lives of thousands of others from whom they could never expect recompense, or thanks, or any reward whatever. (Applause). I fully endorse all that the Attorney-General has said with reference to Mr. Francis. I appreciate his help most thoroughly. I also wish to say that the Government is indebted to several public officers and lay volunteers, whose names are not in such numbers as I should like to see, for the courage and energy they have shown in endeavouring to grapple with this disease. I hope, therefore, gentlemen, after what I have said, that you will be prepared to give the Government your fullest and most hearty support in any measure and in any action it may take not only to stamp out this plague but to prevent a recurrence of it in the near future.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

There is nothing new to report, excepting that two Chinese subboats from Canton, with four junks in tow, arrived this morning off Kennedy-town, and will leave to-night with the majority of the hapless unfortunates from the Chinese Plague Depot, which a weak and badly advised Government allowed to be established in the old Glass Works under the auspices of the Philanthropists of the Tung Wah Hospital—not forgetting Ka the Square-headed. As all these victims to folly and prejudice will probably die on the journey, or, at any rate, after arriving in Canton, and given up as lost, it is a fitting and a silent tear. The ancient Responder has to be faced one day, and perhaps for these sufferers better now than later on, at all events it is far better to be dead and decently buried than to be alive amidst the disgusting filth which a weak-kneed British Government, under pressure, permitted to be established in our midst under the misleading title of "quarantine hospital."

Once the phases of the plague come to light every day. In the Mongolian exodus from Hongkong, the average corpse has formed the opinion that the steamboats have a bad *fungus* and he accordingly takes his departure by a junk. Thus the travel on the *Hongan* and *Fatshan* has fallen off 50 per cent, while the passenger-junk traffic has increased 50 per cent. Harbor Master Palmer (J. M. C.) states that from 50 to 100 dead bodies are found every morning on or near the beach at Chinese Kowloon. They are of people of plague-stricken patients who have gone over to that dreary hole in the hope of recovery. Thus far since May 1st there have been over 400 deaths in Kowloon, of which 300 were from the plague and nearly all of Chinese belonging to Hongkong.

Several cases of death from plague have occurred in the past ten days at Chauchow. In every case but one they have been of coolies from Hongkong who reached that port in junks or in the launches which run from this place to Macao.

The disease has not yet reached Macao. The Holy City is so thoroughly cleaned and disinfected that it is said as if it would pass through the fire unscathed.

From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—

Hospital ship	New Deaths	Rem under treatment
Hospital ship <i>Hygieia</i>	0	0
Kennedy-town Hospital, 11	1	37
Glass Works (Tung Wah) 58	56	245
Private Houses.....	0	0
Total	57	282

Deaths from the outbreak (24th May) up to June 11th, noon, 1894: grand total, 1,547.
From noon until 5 p.m. to-day, at the Tung Wah branches (Glass Works and Slaughter House):
New cases 18; of which 1 died on arrival and 10 since. Total remaining under treatment 240.

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CANTON.

TWO LADIES BRUTALLY ATTACKED.

A fortnight or so ago the wildest and most absurd rumours were circulating both here and in Canton regarding the methods adopted by the Hongkong Government, and its foreign medical men in particular, for grappling with the plague and the treatment meted out to the unfortunate wretches overtaken by this disease. Women were said to have been kidnapped and young children slaughtered for the sake of the invaluable remedial qualities contained in their eye-balls; nothing, in fact, that the fiends could devise or cruelly conceive was being left untried by the "outer barbarians"! And these stories were not alone believed in by the ignorant coolie class. To this office a man in prosperous circumstances, and who has had over thirty years of close intercourse with foreigners, came—his *quis* almost on end and every fibre of his body quivering with intense excitement, to protest against the cruelties being practised by the Government. When men of this class actually believe these stories, how then can it be wondered at that the ignorant coolies not only credit but in their excitement add to them? The streets of Hongkong have given ample testimony of the childish credulity on the part of the Chinese; what then might be expected from a Canton mob? Placards have been stuck up on almost every available wall in that city detailing the alleged iniquities of the *Fan Kwai* and advising speedy measures of revenge. An outbreak of popular hatred, inevitable sooner or later, occurred yesterday in Honam, and as is usually the case when Chinese mobs are concerned, defenceless women were the victims. From advices received here this morning, it seems two missionary ladies, Miss Fulton and Mrs. Noyes, were walking through one of the streets of that suburb, and noticing a dying coolie, lying unattended by the wayside, they approached to render assistance they could. Miss Fulton, who is a native of America, applied a bottle of smelling-salts to the nostrils of the man while Mrs. Noyes gently raised his head. Unfortunately at that moment the coolie expired; and the opportunity was far too good to be allowed to pass by the gaping crowd who had gathered round to witness the extraordinary sight of two foreign women tending a dying man! They immediately raised the cry "The foreigners have killed him. *Tak!*" The ladies, both of whom belong to an American Mission Society, awaking to a sense of their danger, walked quickly off in the direction of their station. They had not proceeded far, however, before the howling mob was upon them; they were knocked down, kicked and jumped upon and finally dragged towards the river bank. Realizing their desperate danger the women fairly fought themselves free from their brutal assailants and rushed for the Custom House, which Miss Fulton reached with head and face badly cut and covered with blood. Here protection and every attention was afforded the unfortunate lady. Mrs. Noyes in the meantime had sought shelter in a carpenter's store, next door to the Custom House, and for a whole hour the premises were bombarded with showers of stones etc. thrown by the disappointed and infuriated mob, who shouted that the missionaries should be given up to them. The windows and other portions of the premises were wrecked and it was only when the District Magistrate put in an appearance that the ruffians dispersed. As speedily as possible messages were despatched to the American Consul-General, Mr. Charles Seymour, who accompanied by the British and German Consuls, and a Chinese official from the Custom House, came with all promptness upon the scene. A conference was held in the Custom House and it was thought advisable that all foreigners living in Honam should immediately remove to the Shamien. All but the missionaries adopted this advice; they would not move.

We understand that the foreign Consuls requested the Viceroy to despatch a sufficient number of soldiers to protect the foreigners remaining in that suburb, but whether this had been acceded to has not yet been learned. Some of the placards posted in Canton yesterday notified that the plague is a visitation of the angry gods, who resent the presence of foreigners in Shamien! However, nothing of a very serious nature need be anticipated; the *Rattler* is already lying off the Settlement and we believe another British gunboat was ordered up there to-day.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Particulars of recent shooting competitions of the above named Association are given below:—

NAME	100 YARDS	200 YARDS	300 YARDS	400 YARDS	500 YARDS	600 YARDS	700 YARDS	800 YARDS	900 YARDS	1000 YARDS	TOTAL
Mr. W. Stewart	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Mr. E. C. Shepherd	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Mr. McDonald	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Commander Ash, R.N.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Mr. W. Duncan	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Capt. Palmer, O.S.D.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250

NAME	100 YARDS	200 YARDS	300 YARDS	400 YARDS	500 YARDS	600 YARDS	700 YARDS	800 YARDS	900 YARDS	1000 YARDS	TOTAL
Mr. W. Stewart	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Mr. E. C. Shepherd	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Mr. McDonald	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Commander Ash, R.N.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Mr. W. Duncan	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250
Capt. Palmer, O.S.D.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	250

PHILANTHROPY MADE EASY.

(Written, composed and sung with tumultuous applause by G. Sharp.)

When'er I see a coolie
A-totterin' on his legs
Lequiter (The belly doctors say this is a new sign of the plague)
Unless he's quite natty
I feeds him on 'ard boiled eggs.
When'er I see a sojer
Who's sick—and likewise tars
Lequiter (These fellows just as bad sometimes as Tommy Atkins)
Unless he plays the cojer
I gives him bad cigars.
When'er I see a woman
The plague is trying to throttle
Lequiter (Especially when she's a good woman and don't ask no
I think I'll no more than human
To try my nursing-bottle.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Capt. J. F. Smith, from San Francisco, via Yokohama, with mails up to May 17th, arrived in port this morning. From our San Francisco exchanges we take the following telegrams:—

LONDON, May 8th.
Press and commercial telegrams are arriving to-day from Buenos Ayres as usual, and they make no mention of a revolution having broken out at the capital. A dispatch filed at 1 p.m. at Buenos Ayres makes no reference to the outbreak.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Buenos Ayres telegraphs as follows: The present situation here verifies my telegram sent at the end of March. During the past ten days business failures have occurred, involving liabilities to the aggregate of nearly \$10,000,000. The commercial community expects further failures.

Justice Williams, in reviewing the public examination of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, endorsed the official receiver's severe criticism of the directors of that Company, including A. J. Mundella, president of the Board of Trade, Sir James Ferguson, late Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, and Sir John Gorst, formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury. The newspapers maintain that Mr. Mundella must resign the presidency of the Board of Trade. In addition to the feeling expressed by the newspapers, the general opinion in the city seems to be that the disclosures made in the examination of the affairs of the Company must lead to Mr. Mundella's resignation.

The Parnellites have decided to vote bodily against the second reading of the Budget Bill, three or four Liberals intend to abstain from voting, and three Nationalists are ill. The Government is relying upon a majority of nine votes only. The Conservatives predict the Government will be unable to carry the Budget through the committee stage.

The *Chronicle* advises the immediate calling of a mass meeting of the Government supporters to decide which of its measures shall be thrown overboard in order that the other may be proceeded with.

Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia, who explored Somaliland on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden in 1883, starts on June 1st on a scientific expedition to the unknown region between 20 miles west of Berbera, a town on the coast, and Lake Rudolph, where traces of ancient civilisation are believed to exist. Mr. Smith will be accompanied by Gillette, the explorer.

The collapse of the bimetallic movement in the House of Commons on Friday, when Mr. Samuel Smith's motion that the Government endeavour to secure a stable par of exchange for gold and silver by an international agreement was counted, has caused much comment. The secretary of the Bimetallic League says the spabity of the House is due to the fact that Smith's motion had only a second place at the evening sitting, and the attendance was small, but a full day's discussion will be secured later, when a division will occur.

PARIS, May 8th.
A telegram from Buenos Ayres received here to-night announces the position of the Government as favourable, and the payment of the coupon debt is assured.

The *Mail* reports that the Government maintain its demand for the extradition of Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, from England, in spite of the fact that the courts have accepted the offer of the latter to re-imburse 1,500,000 francs.

ROME, May 8th.
A bomb was exploded to-night at the entrance of Prince Odescalchi's palace, in the Prati di Castello quarter. Three persons were slightly injured. No damage was done to the palace.

WASHINGTON, May 8th.

The rumour of a rebellion in Buenos Ayres was received with some surprise by Senator Zeballos, the Argentine Minister. There had been considerable excitement growing out of the election last March of a Governor of Buenos Ayres, in which the Radicals were defeated by the coalition of the other two parties, but the Minister does not believe the defeated party, even if so disposed, could muster force enough for a revolution. The entire army and navy, he says, are thoroughly loyal to the existing Government. As late as Monday morning Senator Zeballos received dispatches from his Government announcing that all was quiet in Argentina.

The interests of the United States will be cared for in any emergency that may arise by the United States cruiser *New York*, which is situated in the River Plate at Montevideo.

GRATE, May 8th.

The seven tourists who were rescued yesterday from a cave, after having been imprisoned over 200 hours, are progressing toward recovery. Diver Fischer, who was the first to reach the party, is suffering from violent fits of shivering, due to the intense coldness of the water through which he swam. The only nourishment he is able to take is tea and brandy.

Buenos Ayres, May 8th.
Dispatches received here from Rio Janeiro say President Peixoto, in his speech at the opening of Congress yesterday, recommended that the Brazilian coast be fortified, adding that the Government forces were completely organized for the suppression of a revolution, and expressed the hope the recent wounds would be quickly healed.

President Peixoto dealt severely with Portugal for the course followed with the officers of the insurgent fleet after their surrender in Rio de Janeiro. After relating the history of the revolution, the President's message said that Brazil enjoyed friendly relations with all the world, except Portugal, and the strained relations with that country were due to the abuse of the rights of asylum by Captain Castilho, of the *Mindello*. Portugal was responsible for Captain Castilho's course, the President declared, and in permitting the escape of the fugitives to other than Portuguese territory he had committed an act of hostility toward Brazil. Brazil would pursue the question, he asserted, and push the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

The entire fleet of the International Steamship Company, comprising the steamers *Paris*, *New York*, *Chatter*, *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, the last two being of the American line, the *Prinsess*, *Whiteland*, *Nordland*, *Westland*, *Prinsess*, *Whiteland*, *Belge* and *Southernland*, of the Red Star Line, and the *Illinois*, *Indiana*, *Ohio* and *Pennsylvania*, of the Philadelphia-Antwerp Service, is mortgaged to the tune of \$6,000,000. The announcement of the mortgage was made to-day at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company. It was explained by Charles H. New that the money represented by the mortgage is required for the improvement of the service of the company, and also to complete the new steamers *St. Paul* and *St. Louis*, which are bigger than the *Paris* and *New York*, and are expected to be as fast as the *Paris* and *New York* and *Campania*.

BERLIN, May 8th.
The trial of the photo editors of newspapers charged with circulating the police upon the occasion of the meeting of the unemployed at Friedrichshagen, a suburb of Berlin, in January last, when the police were accused of brutality, was commenced to-day. Forty witnesses have been summoned.

LONDON, May 9th.
A Swiss lunatic of the name of Tabottier was left for half an hour in a hot bath at a hospital, and was killed to death. The officials of the hospital say it was an accident. The man was subject to violent fits, and it had been the custom to fix him down in a bath to calm him. The water was turned on yesterday by mistake.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has received from St. Petersburg that the Russian police have discovered a vast nihilist conspiracy. One hundred people have already been arrested. A dispatch to the *Standard* from St. Petersburg says: Numerous political arrests were made last week, not only in this city, but in Moscow, Orel and Baku. Most of the persons arrested were students. There are also among them two employees of the State Bank, one of whom having had control of a department. Others of the prisoners occupied responsible positions. They have all been lodged in dungeons in the fortress of Peter and Paul.

At a political reception at the National Liberal Club this evening Lord Rosebery commented upon the fact that the newspapers had declared the Government was in a critical condition, and said all Governments were always in a critical condition. If the Government had only a majority of 100 it would persevere to the end in the battle it had undertaken.

Sir William Harcourt was glad to assure his friends he was neither dead nor dying. He was not aware of even being blind.

WASHINGTON, May 9th.
Secretary Gresham has received the following cablegram from Bartleman, secretary of the United States Legation at Caracas, Venezuela: "An earthquake on April 27th destroyed the cities of Epido and Merida and several villages. The loss of life is said to be heavy."

VICTORIA (B. C.), May 9th.
The sealing schooner *Mascotte* of this city, which was said to be lost on the Japanese coast, was spoken in Clayoquot Sound on March 25th, consequently the story of her destruction is incorrect.

ALGIERS, May 9th.
A hotel was blown up here to-day. One person was killed and three injured. Torti, the landlord, recently testified against some anarchists at Toulon.

NEW YORK, May 10th.
A *Herald* dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, says: The revolution in Salvador is fast losing ground. General Erera, with an army of 14,000, has surrounded the city of Santa Ana, and is bombarding it without intermission.

The *Herald's* Caracas dispatch says: A terrible earthquake took place in Venezuela on April 28th. Reports from districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and destruction of property. The cities of Merida, La Guayana, Chigara and San Juan, situated in the north-west of the republic, are reported to be totally destroyed.

Many villages are said to be wrecked, but details are not yet to hand. The convulsions extended to parts of Colombia. Full details will come slowly, but it is probable that 10,000 people have perished, and it is certain that the greatest suffering prevails in the places visited by the earthquake.

Merida is the capital of the State of Yucatan, on the Gulf, eighty-five miles north-west of Balaia. It was destroyed by earthquake in 1818 when it was the largest city in Venezuela. It has a cathedral, seminary, college, woollen manufacture, and is a Bishop's See. It has a population of about 12,000.

LONDON, May 10th.
In the vote on the Budget in the House of Commons the Government had a narrow escape. The motion to reject was negatived by a vote of 308 to 294.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 2nd.
The Nanking Victory has scored another victory. The summons requiring him to go to Peking has been withdrawn. He has been requested to retain his post as Governor-General of the Yangtze, and as such he is not bound to leave his post. He is a man of high character and his removal would be a great loss to the country.

It is reported that the man who has been unnecessarily severe with Lu Peh-yang, is said to be the despotic summoning this gentleman to Peking was received some days ago, before Mr. Lu had started for Chinkiang, but that the Viceroy allowed him to proceed with his preparations at great expense and accompanied him on the journey before informing him of the change in his fortunes. As Mr. Lu is a poor man he is thus very heavily involved in debt and will probably be unable to extricate himself, which will be a punishment to the friends who have aided him in his scheme. There are those who think he will resort to suicide to save his face, but it is to be hoped he will not sneak out of the world by the back door in that cowardly fashion.

The Provincial Treasurer arrived here yesterday, and was received in great state. The river bank was gay with banners and bright uniforms, most of the officials of the city turned out to welcome him, and the air was rent, as it usually is, with salutes of cannon and musketry.

With the coming of fine weather the daily drilling of the soldiers has again begun, and those of us who live near the drill-ground are disturbed by the call of the bugle, the war-cry of the spearmen, and the discharge of fire-arms. A fine illustration of the discipline observed among the troops was given here a few days ago. In the midst of the exercises three men concluded to return to the barracks. The officers remained, but without effect. He then proceeded to use force, striking the man with his cane, when several other soldiers sprang from the ranks and seized his weapon. The end of it was that the men went their way in peace.

—N. C. Daily News.

THE WILD CAT COLUMN.

The Ballarat School of Mines is about to test Hannay's electro-cyanide process which caused a little stir in London last year. It was not a mistake, Hannay is the scientist who first made dynamite. But he can't make big ones—only the sort that come out of Capt. Rogers' Monte Christo.

A certain "gent one," after "decking" his fellow-solicitors for a subscription to pay back purloined money, has "done it all to" at racing.

A "cute person who, not long since, privately assigned his estate, is credited with having run a racing-stable, a bone-mill (intended to treat at cost price the cracks the racing-stable contained), a timber-yard, a steamship, a criminal-factory, a jelly-factory, a line of steamships, a building society (with a thousand houses of its

Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE!

(1)

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,
FRESH BUTTER,
CREAM,
CREAM CHEESE AND
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—

J. KENNEDY,
PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD—
(52)

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

books, a black-factory, a coach-builder, a livery stable (for such racing crooks as were too thin to go to his bone-mill). Lastly, he ran a couple of banks into such thundering overdrafts that for a whole year the managers are rumored to have secretly hired assassins to mutilate their customers' right hand, so as to prevent him signing cheques which they were afraid to dishonour.

Two brothers rent houses at Balasclava (Melb.) One has a ten-roomed house, with two to three acres of land, fruit and vegetable garden, &c., for 10s. weekly. The other has also a ten-roomed house, with hot and cold water laid on, four acres of land (one acre in vines, balance laid out in orchard and vegetable garden), &c., and two cows in milk—all for 6s. (12s) per week. Boom!

At one time every respectable unemployed started life-assurance canvassing; now they all sell tea.

One large Sydney manufacturing firm, with many thousands locked up in reconstructed banks, was recently about to throw up the sponge, but the banks kindly came to the rescue and lent exactly one-fifth of the needed money at 8 per cent! So it's not true that business people are being unduly harassed by the banks.

The cold-blooded manager of a big reconstructed financial institution has got the board in a tight place, as it has just discovered. In addition to being manager of the new concern he is also liquidator of the old one—the one which burst. The directors want to get rid of him on account of his aggressiveness and his general want of manners, but they find that though they could sack him as manager they couldn't shift him from his other billet as liquidator. And if he continues to be liquidator after they have liquidated the animal by reading on its tail its managerial capacity, he may insist on keeping hold of the funds as they come in to meet possible claims, and the new concern may go broke before the cash of the old one can be wrested from him by legal process. And meanwhile the manager, who understands the situation, sits prominently and makes himself practically unassailable.

Seven thousand Victorians are booked to ship for Westralia before the end of May. They must represent £120,000 solid capital at least. The departure of the boats for the West are the only events which now occur to stir up Melbourne. The vessels are generally crowded, and so are the wharves, and when the emigrants move off hearty cheers go up from both sides.

The Hampton Plains syndicate is said to want 25 p.c. gross royalty from Lord Percy Douglas for prospecting on their 216,000-acre estate; how much he will want from commoners, Heaven only knows. Should Lord P.D. altogether find much gold there will be 10,000 men at once on Hampton Plains, and no power on earth can keep them off.

One Southern trade-assignee was, five years ago, an invoice-clerk at 30s a week. He has just built himself a mansion. Another only assigned his own estate a couple of years ago, and was so impressed by the facilities afforded his trustee to absorb all his assets that he started on his own account. He now bets in fifties.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known in medical science. Read the following—I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne. MARTIN MILES, M.D., &c., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH MEETING of the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 2, FINELAYSON GREEN, SINGAPORE, on THURSDAY, 14th JUNE, 1894, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Annual Report and Accounts to 31st December, 1893.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. MACLEAN,
Agent,
Singapore.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1894.

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Hongkong, 12th June,

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—97 per cent. prem. buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £80.00 paid up—\$24. sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £3. 10s. buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$66 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 170 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$142 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$73. buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$124 per share, buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$11 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$25 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$32, sales and buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$50, sellers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$162 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

MINING.
Punim Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$62 per share, sellers.

Punim Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per share, sales and buyers.

The Rauh Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.70 per share, sellers.

The New Union Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.90 per share, sellers.

Société Française des Chénobages du Tonkin—\$80 per share, sellers.

The Jeliu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5.75, sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—88 per cent. premium, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$16 per share, sellers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$114 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$101.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

LANDS AND BUILDING.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$53, sales.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sales and buyers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sales and buyers.

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.

FARM LANDS.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$130 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$53 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$7, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.
On London—Bank, T. T. 2/0 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand 2/1

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1 1/2

Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1 1/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1 1/2

On Paris—Bank Bills, on demand 2/6 1/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/6 1/2

On Demand 190 1/2

On Shanghai—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 80.45

Silver (per oz.) 28 11-16

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. J. S. Trace.
Mr. & Mrs. Chapman.
Miss Coc.
Mr. Geo. Croft.
Lady Croft.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.
Mr. Delbarco.
Mr. J. Dowling.
Mr. J. P. East.
Mr. Fullerton.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.
Mr. Jones.
Mr. MacLean.
Mr. Medhurst.
Capt. and Mrs. Moore.

Mr. Dipple.
Mr. & Mrs. Andrews.
Mrs. W. Parfitt.
Mrs. Perkins.
Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. Shadgett.
Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Smith and family.
Mr. Stokes.
Mr. G. L. Tomlin.
Lieut. Welman.
Capt. & Mrs. Welman.
Mr. J. G. Wright.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Sydney*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 10th instant at 5 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ravenna*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 11th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 16th.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.
The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Castle*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 20th ultimo.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 7th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, left Vancouver on the 5th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Avila*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 15th instant, and may be expected here on the 15th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The steamer *Strathmore* left Singapore on the 7th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left Bombay on the morning of the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here on the 17th instant.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bormida* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
BULLMOUTH, British steamer, 2,666, T. G. Scott, 11th June.—Batoum 4th May, Petroleum.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, J. F. Smith, 12th June.—San Francisco 17th May, and Yokohama 5th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

SISHAN, British steamer, 1,000, A. Murphy, 12th June.—Saigon 8th June, Rice.—Bradley & Co.

YUNSIANG, British steamer, 1,106, Waddell, 12th June.—Manila 9th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, British steamer, 1,709, Forsyth, 12th June.—Hongkong 8th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MELBOMNE, Austrian steamer, 1,748, L. Brelich, 12th June.—Trieste 21st April, and Singapore 6th June, General.—A. L. S. N. Co.

TARTAR, British steamer, 1,538, J. Bailey, 12th June.—Singapore 6th June, General.—J. Bailey, Carill & Co.

SALVADORA, Spanish steamer, 718, Aguado, 12th June.—Hollo 7th June, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
NAMO, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Cheong Hock Kian, British steamer, for Amoy.
Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Chelydra, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Empress of China, British str., for Shanghai and Vancouver.

Eze, British steamer, for Meiji.

DEPARTURES.
June 12, *Bothwell Castle*, British steamer, for Saigon.

June 12, *Ask*, Danish steamer, for Holthow.

June 12, *Moray*, British steamer, for Kobe.

June 12, *Chelydra*, British str., for Singapore and Calcutta.

June 12, *Namo*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

June 12, *Irene*, German steamer, for Yokohama.

June 12, *Oakley*, British str., for Marilve, &c.

June 12, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

June 12, *Herpelia*, German str., for Kobe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco, &c.—Miss Pauline Hollis and amah, Messrs. D. E. Brown, Ross Thompson, S. Kinzato, F. Ishikami, S. Mizamoto, Alex. Cumming, Y. Okada, F. Aoyama, and S. Kinoshita.

Per *Sydney*, from Saigon.—Mrs. Stonham and child, and Miss Cairns.

Per *Melbourne*, from Singapore, &c.—194 Chinese.

Per *Tartar*, from Singapore.—111 Chinese.

Per *Melbourne*, from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mrs. Miao and 2 infants, Miss Robertson, Messrs. T. R. Stuart, Grey, E. H. Wain, and W. S. Cartwright, from Yokohama.

Mr. and Mrs. Long, from Kobe.—Messrs. Orange and Marti, from Shanghai for Saigon.

Yours Labade, from Quentel, Le Mouren, and H. Le Mel, for Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Kerr, Messrs. Drew, Ziegler, and Ichihara, for Marilve.—Mr. and Mrs. J. McMullan and 2 infants, Mrs. Grey, infant and servant, Captain Lewis H. Richards, Sisters Gaudin and Milani, Rev. Mellano, Messrs. A. H. Sinclair, de Prat, Jagger, J. Ford, G. M. Guyonnet, and S. M. Colin, from Yokohama for Singapore.—Dr. P. Camer, Messrs. Claude Vincent and servant, George Brinkworth, and Shibuya, for Colombo.—Mr. J. Orkney, for Marilve.—Mr. and Mrs. Lemaire, Messrs. Fujii, E. R. Wheeler, and Colant.

REPORTS.
The British steamer *Sydney* reports that the left Saigon on the 8th instant at 7 1/2 a.m., and experienced light variable south-west winds throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Bullmouth* reports that the left Batoum on the 4th ultimo, and experienced variable winds and smooth sea with overcast weather throughout.

The French steamer *Melbourne* reports that the left Woonung on the 9th instant at 4 45 p.m., and had equally and rainy weather. Passed Steep Island at 11 55 p.m.; then passed Turnabout at 3 58 a.m. on the 11th, and experienced rainy weather with south-west breeze and moderate sea; thence to port had overcast weather with rain squalls, variable breezes, and smooth sea, but very strong adverse current over one knot and half per hour. Passed Waglan on the 12th at 10 35 a.m., and anchored outside harbour boundary—1 mile off Green Island, at 11 45 a.m.

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The British steamer *Sydney* reports that the left Saigon on the 8th instant at 7 1/2 a.m., and experienced light variable south-west winds throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Bullmouth* reports that the left Batoum on the 4th ultimo, and experienced variable winds and smooth sea with overcast weather throughout.

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Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
For Swatow.—Per *Nanshan* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 7 30 a.m.
For Europe, &c., Australia, India, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Melbourne* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 11 a.m.
For Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of China* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 11 30 a.m.
For Kobe.—Per *Benalder* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 3 30 p.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
AGNES, French steamer, 200.—Geo. R. Stevens.
BENALDER, British steamer, 1,297, C. K. McIntosh, 11th June.—Salgon 7th June, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BYRON, Norwegian steamer, 771, C. Brekke, 8th June.—Canton 8th June, General.—Weller & Co.

CARDIANSIRE, British steamer, 1,716, E. Slocck, 9th June.—Singapore 2nd June, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

CHEONG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, 955, T. M. Kun 11th, 11th June.—Singapore 5th June, General.—Bun Hin & Co.

EMPRESS OF CHINA, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 5th June.—Vancouver 14th May, Yokohama 29th, and Shanghai 2nd June, General.—C. P. R. Co.

EXE, British steamer, 1,306, J. Watson, 10th June.—Meiji 3rd June, Coal.—Order.

HAIPHONG, French steamer, 873, H. Galetti, 9th May.—Haiphong 7th May, General.—Messageries Maritimes.

HANOI, French steamer, 732, T. V. Chodsko, 8th June.—Haiphong 4th June, and Holthow 7th, General.—A. R. Marly.

HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruhn, 20th May.—Saigon 25th May, Rice.—Wieler & Co.

HONGAY, British steamer, 1,553, James Young, 9th June.—Samarang 27th May, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KIEL, German steamer, 831, M. W. K. Gelfeld, 7th June.—Bangkok 31st May, Rice.—Meichers & Co.

LIGHTNING, British steamer, 2,124, K. H. Sindberg, 11th June.—Calcutta 26th May, Penang and June, and Singapore 5th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

LOKSAG, British steamer, 978, N. Moncur, 10th June.—Canton 10th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANILA, British steamer, 2,711, J. R. Leudon, 11th June.—Shanghai 8th June, General.—O. & S. S. Co.

MEMPHIS, British steamer, 2,000, Hugh Craig, 11th June.—Kobe 4th June, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, 8th June.—Bangkok 31st May, and Koh-chang 2nd June, General.—Bradley & Co.

NORMANBURST, British steam-launch, 55, Anchela, 1st June.—Sandavan 26th May, Cebu, and Yokohama 31st May, and Singapore 1st June, General.—O. & S. S. Co.

PARHUS, British steamer, 2,309, H. E. Batt, 10th June.—Singapore 5th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

VICTORIA, British steamer, 1,992, John Pantan, R.N.R., 8th June.—Tacoma 15th May, Victoria 16th, Yokohama 1st June, Kobe 3rd, and Meiji 4th, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

TOYO MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,548, G. J. Edwards, 5th June.—Saigon 15th June, Rice.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
A. G. ROPPS, American ship, 2,342, D. H. Rivera, 18th May.—New York 19th Jan., Kerocene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CALIE CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 9th June.—Van (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General.—Order.

EDWARD MAY, American bark, 890, C. C. McClure, 28th April.—New York 3rd Nov., Kerocene Oil.—Shewan & Co.

EMILY REED, American ship, 1,480, Simmons, 8th June.—New York 22nd November, Kerocene Oil.—Shewan & Co.

KIRWA, British ship, 2,140, Smith, 9th June.—New York 8th December, Kerocene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LE SCHEFF, American ship, 1,776, Chas. S. Kendall, 17th May.—New York 1st January, Kerocene Oil.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

MAIDEN CITY, British bark, 1,197, S. Montgomery, 30th May.—Cardiff 5th December, Coal.—British Government.

SEKIRIS, British ship, 1,026, J. Sierod, 9th June.—New York 8th February, Kerocene Oil.—Shewan & Co.

SEKARAO, American bark, 597, R. G. Waterhouse, 1st June.—Singapore 15th May, Timber.—Master.

SHARPSHOOTER, British bark, 450, T. T. Watte, 21st May.—Freemantle, W.A., 9th March, Sandalwood.—Order.

TACOMA, American ship, 1,673, Gaffry, 5th June.—New York 3rd February, Cases Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.